

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE (KLEIST) (T. 17,000) SATURDAY, 19th November, 6 A.M.

JESSELTON, PORT SWAN, DAKAN (BORNEO) (T. 5,050) SATURDAY, 19th November, 5 P.M.

MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY (PRINZ SIGISMUND) (T. 6,000) SATURDAY, 19th Dec., Daylight.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910.

Intimations.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, etc. or neuritis, joint sprains, neuralgia, and finally prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness, and an inability to do anything, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, tearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand. That can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of blood impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. Sooner it is introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overhauling and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, eczema, scurvy, and all glandular swellings, discolored spots, roughness, and all impurities of the skin. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, and swellings of the joints. It purifies the blood, cures eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, skin cancer, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, stimulating spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. Bottles Price 2s. 6d.

Sand stamped addressed envelope for free booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for trial bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS, CASH CHEMISTS.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'ARQUILLAN STREET

JUST UNPACKED Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality

TABLE LINENS, SERVICETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application. Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

14, D'ARQUILLAN STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910.

GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST ARRIVED, a wide range of New Fashionable Suit length pieces of 3/4 yds. double width.

Pyjama Suits, Woollen, Flannel and Flannelette.

Silk Scarves, assorted colours; Scarf Pins, rolled gold and gold plated. Dress Neck Ties, White and Black.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

NO. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL Hongkong, 15th November, 1910. [682]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$36 per annum. WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.25 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [17]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.O. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.L., and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 376 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 " Width of Entrance 50 " Width of Entrance 63 "
Water on Blocks 18 " Water on Blocks 16 " Water on Blocks 21.5 "

Mooring basin 600 feet x 200 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tall shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575; Customs Branch Office 1372, Takashimacho Office 291, or 292; Irifancho Office 2151.

106 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 entrances, 13 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 1915 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.56 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910. [12]



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 432 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910. [12]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(\$ CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th March, 1908. [42]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GREENWOOD, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMAN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT DANIEL'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

EVERY KIND OF SHOPS STORES AND REQUISITES

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms. [458]

LAU PING KEE.

DEALER IN USED POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

HAS also a Large Assortment of XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in Stock. Prices Moderate.

MONEY CHANGER.

No. 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1910. [687]

HUNG ON & CO.,

SHOW ROOM AND STORE at the Premises formerly occupied by A CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

CROCKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1910. [418]

POWER PRODUCTION.

There are very few industries nowadays, in fact claim to regeneration under that term, which do not require to utilize power for the driving of some form of machinery. Quite a totally the question of how this power should be produced comes up for consideration, and the manufacturer is called upon to deal with it. Now, any other form of drive than by electric motor has come to be regarded not only as uneconomical but also as undesirable. The main reasons for arriving at this conclusion need not be rehearsed here. It may be taken, as an accepted fact that

ELECTRIC POWER FINDS FAVOUR for the driving of machinery where other methods do not. Manufacturers appear to be more and more willing to connect themselves to the electric drive, but they show signs of a decided preference for isolated plant as distinguished from an outside source of supply. At one time the argument in favour of the latter could not be supported on engineering grounds because the quantity of power supply even in its broadest sense was purely local. Transmission from power units concentrated at some central spot, was regarded as

A PHYSICAL ABSURDITY, hence the growth of the isolated plant. Boilers, steam engines, chimney stacks, and other adjuncts of mechanical power production have given the manufacturer the impression that he is an engineer as well as the maker of a marketable commodity. His business is to turn out a sound commercial article at a fair price, and the power he uses to this end should stand in the same relation to the finished result as the materials constituting the basis of the particular product. These the manufacturer buys as raw material. Why? Because he is a manufacturer and not a dealer. He does not attempt to

FASHION HIS OWN RAW MATERIAL. "That is not my business," he says. "Others have done the work for me, and I rely upon their expert knowledge and experience to fill my need. Exactly, but time was when the maker was in so small a way that certain raw materials had to pass through his hands before they were ready for his purpose. Increased demand made it cheaper for the stuff to be obtained from a specialist in its production, and the same may be said of power. Electrical energy can be produced much more cheaply on a large scale than on a small one and, unlike any other form of power, is readily transmissible. The early manufacturer had no prospect of availing himself of a power agent so

FLUENT AND ECONOMICAL as the electric motor supplied with energy from an outside source of power. But the modern power user is privileged. These improvements are at his doors, and his for the asking. He may now treat his supply of power in exactly the same manner that he does his steel ingots or pig iron or other stock from which he feeds the tools in his shop—he may buy it. We do not say must, because conditions vary and power can be generated by the user of it, if he so desires. On this ground the comparison of power with raw material cannot be carried further. But the fact poses the less remains that it is an easier matter now to buy power than to make it, and the extension of electric power supply will continue to emphasize this until it becomes a

RECOGNIZED AXIOM OF INDUSTRY. We may expect to see in the future contracts let for "blocks" of power, much as they are now let for a year's supply of raw materials. Specialization in electric power generation, transmission and distribution will have reduced costs, increased efficiency and ensured reliability; all desirable items from the consumer's standpoint. On a smaller scale than we have in mind these things are done now, and it will not be inconsistent if we ask the manufacturer to ask himself: "For what am I really in business?" If I can purchase a convenient form of power for my purpose, and do so at a cost below which I can make it myself, in the interests of my business should I not buy rather than make?

The excuse for the isolated power plant, in the face of electric power developments, is really a very slender one. Where a supply service is available, the isolated plant should

"GO OUT OF BUSINESS," especially in the small sizes, and power users should be made to realize that the establishment of the electric power station in a particular area is equivalent to the setting up of a factory for supply of some commodity required by all the manufacturers in common. The production of this commodity in bulk naturally results in a lower cost to the purchaser than would obtain if he put down plant for its manufacture himself. It is time that power users treated the production of energy for the driving of their machinery in much the same way. Once power as power was not purchasable. Now it is to be met at a fair price. When it is realized that the true business of manufacture is production—not power production—we may witness the desirable spectacle of power users purchasing electrical energy as they now do raw material from the recognized specialist in its production.

GOLD IN TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

What was formerly a small settlement at Punta Arenas is now a thriving town of more than 15,000 inhabitants. Gold has been discovered and mines are worked far back in the interior of Tierra del Fuego Island.

One enthusiastic miner at Punta Arenas is credited with saying that the gold in Alaska will be insignificant in comparison to the strikes in far south Tierra del Fuego. Many of the wealthy owners of sheep ranches north of Punta Arenas have crossed the Straits of Magellan and are trying their fortunes on the new field.

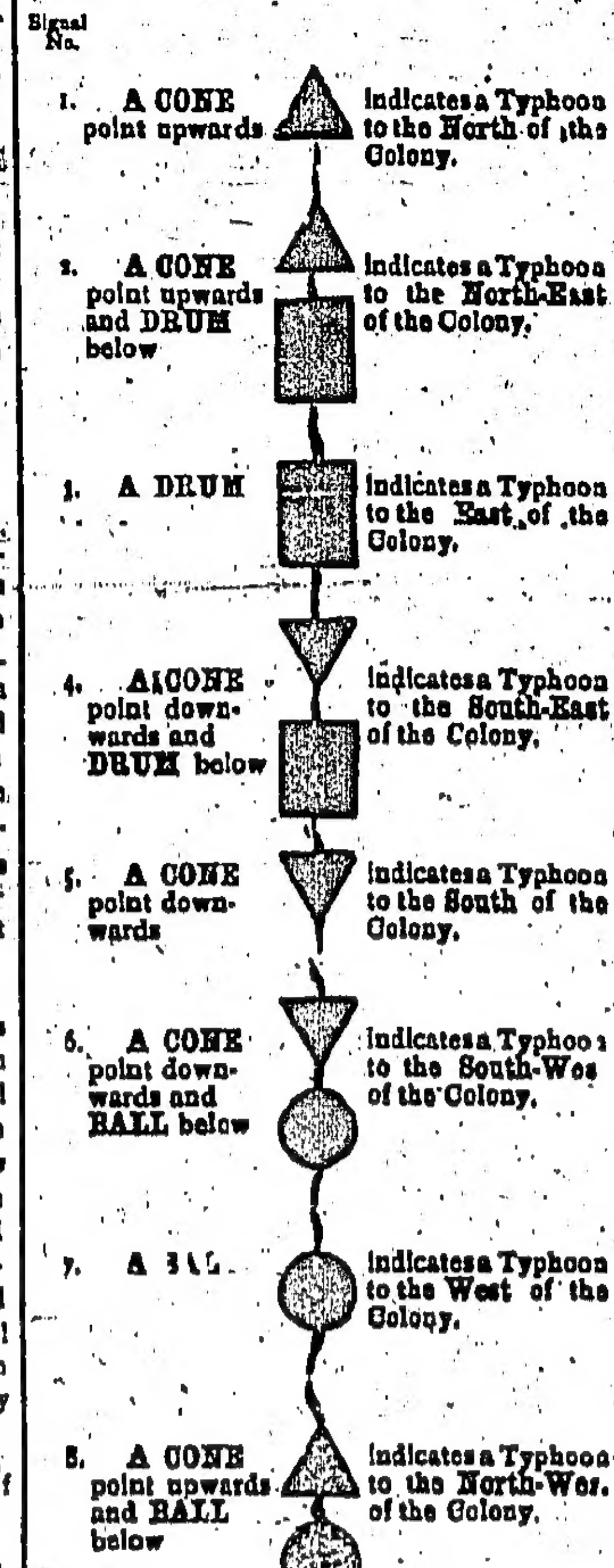
It is said that more than 250,000 ounces of the precious metal, valued at \$1,000,000, had been taken out in one season and conveyed to England. Much of the gold had been mined on the mainland north of Cape Horn and Punta Arenas, though a considerable quantity came from Tierra del Fuego.

The districts in which gold has been found belong to Chile and to the Argentine Republic. Facilities and encouragement are given to miners by both governments, and it is thought that this policy will attract a large number of prospectors to the new fields.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—



Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 100 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 100 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Stanley, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Cape Collinson, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Flagstaff.

F. G. FINE, Director. 454 THE TELEGRAPH

Intimation.

Wm. Powell,
Ed.,

Alexandra
Buildings.

NOW SHOWING

NEW
AUTUMN.

GOODS...

LADIES'...

COSTUMES.

COATS...

EVENING

CLOAKS.

A
LARGE VARIETY

OF
CHILDREN'S

HATS,

COATS,

SHOES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

WM. POWELL,

LTD.

Alexandra

Buildings.

Telephone 17th November, 1910

"NERVES"

A ROYAL PHYSICIAN'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

"I feel nervous—all on end—something was going to happen."

How often does one hear these words, or something very like them, for a sensation of nervousness is one of the commonest troubles of modern times.

While the body's own wonderful remedial power would undoubtedly rectify this condition if the cause were known, few people are able to discover this cause, or to give the necessary care and attention to eliminate it. The result is that they get worse instead of better.

Happily, for such people there is a perfectly simple, healthy and lasting means of overcoming and banishing these nervous symptoms which may take on an infinite variety of forms. This is Sanaogen, the great revivifying tonic-food which has received the written endorsement of over twelve thousand doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe. Sanaogen contains organic phosphorus in exactly that form in which it exists in the brain and nervous system. The result is, that the phosphorus which is always efficient in these nervous conditions is immediately absorbed and assimilated by the nervous system which, at once, begins to set in a perfectly normal manner.

If, on the other hand, these nervous conditions are ignored they may, in time, lead to nervousness with all the misery and morbid depth that term implies.

Dr. E. Perichetti, Physician to H.M. the Queen Mother of Italy, writes:—"I have used Sanaogen in several cases of Neurasthenia, with the result that in every case the nervous symptoms were greatly diminished. I am convinced that Sanaogen is a valuable food-tonic to restore lost strength."

Sanaogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Dispensaries.

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

With the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new tunnels under the Hudson and East Rivers, and the opening of the great station in the heart of the city, begins a distinct epoch in the railroad history New York. At present only the tubes under the East River are open; those under the Hudson are expected to be open about the beginning of the New Year. It has been estimated that the tunnels and stations represent an outlay of no less than thirty thousand pounds.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION.

It is a wonderful building, this station, and, according to a descriptive booklet issued by the railway, it covers more territory than any other building ever constructed at one time in the history of the world. "The Vatican, the Tuilleries, the St. Petersburg Winter Palace, are larger buildings, but they have occupied centuries in their construction. The Pennsylvania Station is unique, covering as it does eight acres of ground, with exterior walls extending approximately one-half of a mile, all told, and having been erected in less than six years' time." The main waiting room is declared to be the largest in the world, and in appearance rather conveys the idea of the interior of a church. According to the booklet, it is patterned after the great halls and basilicas of Rome, such as the Baths of Caracalla, Titus, and Diocletian, and the basilica of Constantine, which are, perhaps, the greatest examples in history of large roofed-in areas treated in a monumental manner. The reader can dream of this who has fifty-five minutes to wait for the next train, and on entering the waiting room finds one broken chair and a fire long gone out to welcome him.

BORING THE TUNNEL.

A description of the tunnel and the reconstruction may be of great interest to the average person with mechanical tastes. The tunnels cut themselves consist of iron rings, and the installation of every ring meant an advance of two and a half feet. Eleven segments and a key-piece at the top complete the circumference, and an entire ring weighs about fifteen tons. The cast-iron plates, or sections of the ring, have flanges at right angles to the surface and it is through these that the successive rings are held together with bolts. The record progress in one day of eight hours was five of these rings, or two and a half feet. Hydraulic rams, placed against the flanges every few inches round the tube, were used to push forward the huge shields with which the tunnels were bored. This type of shield weighed one hundred and ninety-four tons, it had nine doors in it, and through these came the rock, or sand, or silt, or whatever material the tube penetrated. The two shields in the North tube under the Hudson river met on 17th September, 1906. Each had travelled some three thousand feet through the river bed, yet the meeting was perfect. The shields in the South tube met with equal exactitude. What a tribute to the perfection of modern engineering.

IMPORTANCE OF THE IMPRINT.

At Bow Street, Messrs. John Heywood, Limited, were summoned for assisting in dispersing large numbers of books in which the name and address of the printers did not appear. The magistrate who said this was the first case of the kind he knew of, imposed a fine of 5s. in respect of each copy, making £365 in all. There was a further summons against the firm to show cause why 20,000 copies of certain obscene books should not be destroyed. The magistrate ordered the books to be destroyed and awarded twenty-five guineas costs. The prosecuting solicitor said the defendants were a highly responsible and respectable firm who carried on business at Manchester and in London. For the defence it was stated that the defendants did not print or publish the works, and had requested customers to return them.

THE ABRUZZI-ELKINS BETROTHAL.

EQUALITY DEMANDED BY WOULD-BE BRIDE'S FATHER.

The following despatch was recently sent from Rome:—

The official denial of an Abruzzi-Elkins engagement is still the subject of the keenest discussion in the Italian press. The *Vita* to a special editorial to-day asserts positively that the rupture was due to Senator Elkins' demand that his family have equal precedence at the marriage ceremony with the bridegroom's family and that if the duchess' family come to Italy after the marriage they should suffer no congenial disability not incurred by other connections of the royal family. He further demanded, according to the *Vita*, that the collar of the Order of Annunziata be conferred upon himself, thus giving him the style of "count of the king." This claim was thought to be an ill-timed joke and turned the whole royal family against the marriage.

"In fact," says the *Vita*, "Katherine Elkins is the victim of a too enterprising spirit of Americanism. The senator wanted to take in the Italian royal family by storm, and it was only right that he be told to remain, dear sir, in your proper industrial sphere, and may you continue to prosper."

WHY ARE WE GOING MAD?

"A straw will show which way the wind blows," even when that straw is entangled in a lunatic's hair," says the *Evening Standard*. "Dr. Forbes Winslow, the criminal lunacy expert, has just published his 'Recollections of Forty Years (Ourselves and Others)', and, holding up the statistics of insanity as a straw in the wind, he finds a strong and settled current blowing in the direction of madness."

"In forty years the proportion of lunatics to the population of England and Wales has increased from one in every 418 persons to one in every 278. When Dr. Winslow argues that 'we are gradually approaching, with the decadence of youth, a near proximity to a nation of madmen' it is not easy to refute him. Nor is it possible or patriotic to find true comfort in the reflection that we shall not be here when our beloved country is one vast padded cell, or that profits might be added to show that it is already an asylum for the mentally deficient. Engishmen, of course, love to appear unconventional, love to hear the rest of the world dub them mad. They will probably object to being so labelled by a Blue Book. Some of them, for reasons of locality or pride, will probably substitute 'lunatic' for 'abnormal'."

"If we are really going mad, we cannot employ our scattering wits and our remaining moments of lucidity to better purpose than studying the case and endeavouring to postpone the evil, though not necessarily a happy, day. Why are we going mad? Partly, no doubt, because the tendency of the population is to drift towards, and the tendency of towns is to drive men crazy with hardship or worry."

"Other countries even more than England, are chipping a serpent to their bosom. They are aiding and abetting a traitor. They are supporting an enemy who tickles them until they go mad. This enemy, this traitor, this serpent, is the psychologist, the psychological thinker, whether artist or man of letters."

"Introspection is the curse of the age, and for most Englishmen it is imported from France. Some men are born morbid. Some have morbidity thrust upon them. The ordinary man, we believe, achieves morbidity by reading the books of such men as Maupassant, Balzac, Flaubert, or their numerous English disciples. Mental analysis is an obsession of some novelists."

"The modern young man is interested in life, but not mused by it—a great mistake. A line from a song by Mr. A. E. Housman should be every young man's text—'Think no more, lad. Lough, be jolly!'"

Intimations.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

SUBSCRIBERS AND GUESTS are reminded that Reel Practices will be held in the CITY HALL from 5 to 7 P.M. on the following days:

TUESDAY, November the 22nd.

DANCING SHOES MUST BE WORN BY ALL DANCERS.

The Committee desire to draw the attention of members and friends to complaints lodged as to the inconvenience caused by the attendance of children at the Practice Dances, and, in consequence, request that children may not, in future, be brought on these occasions.

P. S. JAMESON, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, Hongkong, 4th November, 1910.

Public Company

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificate with respect to a share numbered 34 in the above-named Company standing in the name of Mr. TANG HAN of Hongkong, has been LOST and should the same not be produced before the 1st proximo, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued to the said Mr. Tang Han, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificate will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents, Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [715]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd November, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF LINENS, &c.

as follows:—

PRINTS, FLANNELLETTES, WHITE LAUNDS, BLANKETS, TRAVELLING RUGS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS, LACE CURTAINS, FANCY MUSLIN BLOUSES, COMBINATIONS, NIGHT DRESSES, BABIES' FROCKS, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued. On View from Tuesday morning.

Terms:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 16th November, 1910. [716]

To Let.

TO LET.

ON or about 1st January next, SHOP No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Apply to—

THE MANAGER,

The Victoria Dispensary, Hongkong, 9th November, 1910. [704]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1910. [701]

TO LET.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED, From April 1st to October 31st, 1911, or longer.

LYEEMUN, Barker Road, 134, Peak.

Apply to—

C. G. GOK,

HAKKA & AMERICA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 17th November, 1910. [717]

TO LET.

21, CONDUIT RD., OLIVIER GARDENS.

1 & 2, BOWEN ROAD, lately occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

GODDOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in WONG-HEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East corner of Observation Place. The Tram stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1910. [60]

TO LET.

GODDOWNS No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 17th Nov., 1910, 100 cts. per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef—Prime cut—Moi Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek 22

" Roast—Shio 22

" Breast—Ngau Lum 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 22

" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa 22

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30

" Sausages—Ngau Yek Chong 20

Bullock's Brains—Know per set 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li each 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tau 85

" Heart—Ngau Sum per lb 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik 9

" Tail—Ngau Mei 12

" Liver—Ngau Gon 12

" Tripe (dressed)—Ngau To 6

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai 20

" tau-koek set 20

Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai 22

" Leg—Young Fat 22

" Shoulder—Young Shan 22

Pigs' Chilling—Chai chong 22

" Brains—Chai Kwai per set 24

" Feet—Chai Kwai 12

" Fry—Chai Kwai 12

" Head—Chai Kwai 12

" Heart—Chai Kwai 12

" Kidneys—Chai Kwai 12

" Liver—Chai Kwai 12

Pork Chop—Chai Kwai 12

" Corned—Ham Chai Kwai 12

" Fat—Chai Kwai 12

" Fat or Lard—Chai Kwai 12

Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat 12

" Keok 12

" Heart—Young Fat 12

" Kidneys—Young Fat 12

" Liver—Young Fat 12

Suckling Pigs, To Order—Chai Kwai 12

Suet Beef—Sung Ngau Yek 12

" Mutton—Sung Ngau Yek 12

Veal—Ngau Chai Kwai 12

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Kwai 12

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 30

Ducks, Large, Small—Siu Kai 20

Ducks—A 20

Doves—Pan Kai 20

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 20

Fowls, Cane—Kai Tai 20

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 20

Geese—Hgo 20

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Shuang Hoi Yek 20

Wing 1.10

Musk Deer—Wong Kong 3.00

Hare—To Chai 60

Partridge—Chai Kwai 60

Phasian—Shao Kai 1.50

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kip 20

" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kip 20

Quail—Um Chai 20

Rice Birds—We Fa Chai 20

Sparrows—Sa Chai 20

Turkeys, Duck—Fo Kai Kwai 20

" Hen—Na 20

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap 1.30

Tail, Shanghai, Sulap Chai 60

Wild Ducks Canton—Shang Shing Sulap 1.30

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 10

Bream—Hoi Yu 17

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 17

Carp—Li Yu 20

Codfish—Chai Yu 20

Codfish—Mun Yu 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

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Grabs—Hal 20

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Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

Grabs—Hal 20

FRUITS.

Almond—Huang Yan 25

Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 20

" (Chesoo)—Tin Chun Ping 12

" Small—Hoi Tong 7

" Quatard—Fan Lai Chai 1

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 3

" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chai 4

Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai 10

Carambola—Young Tau 8

Cocconuts—Yeh Tai 12

Grapes—Siu Tai Tai 24

Lemons, Chinese—Ning Moong 8

" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong 10

Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai Gon 20

" Fresh, Lai Chai 1

Limes, (Salween)—Kung Ning 7

Moong 18

Mango, Manila—Lui Sang Moong 17

Mango, Salween—Sai Kung Moong 1

Mangosteen, San Chai Tai per doz. 7

Oranges, Tim Chong 7

" Small—Tai Kat 1

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910.

OPIMUM DIVANS.

In some circles the importance of Mr. Hallifax's decision regarding the opium divan question does not seem to be regarded with the attention it deserves. Yet it is not merely a matter of territorial utterance but a deliverance, after careful thought, of an officer in the public service who has had ample opportunity of studying at close quarters all that pertains to the opium traffic and to opium smoking in the land that lies within the precincts of the British Empire. Mr. Hallifax was, in effect, asked to define the status and the meaning of the word "divan." He has decisively arrived at a conclusion. It was a pity that his Worship's fearless decision should be disturbed; but from what we hear, the Crown are about to appeal against his judgment, and of course the anti-opium party will lend their full support to the appeal and will aid it in all its movements. The judgment of Mr. Hallifax is far more important than most people imagine. It is notorious that this Colony has lost a vast revenue by the closing of the public opium divans without reaping adequate compensation from the Home Government (as was promised) and without any diminution in the amount of opium consumed. In fact, one authority on the opium trade openly states that the personal consumption of opium in Hongkong alone has gone up since the repressive measures against it were

instituted. A glance at the official returns will convince the casual observer of this. It is to be hoped that the judgment of Mr. Hallifax will be duly upheld by the Court of Appeal and by the Privy Council, if it goes that far. The great cry with the last Conservative Government was that things must be left to "the man on the spot," and the present Legislature is in pursuit of a somewhat similar policy. Mr. Hallifax is essentially "the man on the spot," and what he does not know about the opium habit in China is not worth knowing. This decision of his, although seemingly trivial, contains the kernel of the whole situation. The prosecution was one in which two Chinese were charged with being keepers of a divan, and eighteen others were charged with smoking opium. The action was the result of a raid made on No. 21, Post-Session Street, where a quantity of pipes, lamps, and other utensils used by opium smokers were found. The usual arguments were put forward that exorbitant prices were charged for tea and refreshments, that these constituted a "fee," and thereby brought the house within the category of an illegal divan. The argument is absurd. If a man prefers to go to the Hongkong Hotel or the King Edward Hotel rather than to any of the Queen's Road grog shops for a whisky-and-soda he has to pay somewhat more for his refreshment than he would be required to pay in the latter resorts, but he is compensated in his better environment, better attendance, and altogether more spacious dining room. In the same way a Chinese gentleman who desires to have a cup of tea with a customary concomitant of cakes prefers to ask his friend to go to some place where the prices may be exclusively high but where everything is arranged according to the heart's desire. There is one leading merchant in Hongkong—the proprietor of a leading British firm—who has assured us that he never enters upon a big business deal or signs a contract—these are generally successful, too—without smoking a preparatory pipe of opium. The result of this, according to him, is that his brain is cleared, the mental faculties generally enlivened, and the business instinct inspired. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the Chinese will continue to smoke or eat opium just as long as they desire to do so, let alone all the repressive measures that may emanate from Exeter Hall. Some of the anti-opium fanatics (who would be far better engaged in looking after the improvement of their own East-end slums) contend that opium is the ruin of China. As a Latin. If they only knew, the average Chinese is a much more healthy specimen of humanity morally than the average European. He has greater self-reliance and, among the educated classes, as wide a range of view, as any graduate from our foremost Universities. In the matter of opium, China must be left alone to seek out her own salvation. In the meantime Great Britain is the sufferer through the curtailment of a hitherto lucrative traffic—rather her dependencies are the sufferers, such as Singapore, India, and Hongkong especially, without any commensurate compensation being awarded to them on account of their trade loss. The closing of the divans has led to a great deficit in revenues. Some three hundred licensed divans were closed peremptorily, but it has to be recorded with all credit to the Government that in all these cases compensation was paid in sums ranging from \$10 to \$300. Opium-smoking, however, goes on just the same, and it is likely to continue so in spite of all the restrictive measures that can be possibly conceived. If the divans do not take unto themselves the shape of tea-houses they will reappear indubitably in some other form.

PREMATURE INTERFERENCE.

We who are probably the best friends of the students of China, we who look to the young men of this generation to save the Sons of Han from Foreign domination, and the Chinese Empire from being carved up by Foreign nations who little realise the probable results of geographical butchery in this part of Asia, are disgusted at the news, published in another column, of the un-Chinese and presumptuous behaviour of the students of Yunnan Province. These boys, for they are no more, need to be reminded of the teachings of the Ancient Sages. Children must obey their parents, pupils must obey their teachers. Students who are still at school need not be discouraged from taking an interest in politics. But this interest must be purely academic. As far as we can remember it was the students of Russian Poland who first began the unseemly custom of making political conditions an excuse for evading their lessons. What they really need, of course, is a birching. The Governor of Yunnan is apparently not a good enough "Father and Mother of the people" to adopt measures which would really not prove cruel in the long run. Birching is less drastic than rifle fire. In Russia, the students who express their political opinions by going on strike are dealt with by charges of Cossack cavalry armed with swords. This is a business which filled the civilised world with horror. It is our duty to warn the young men of China, against adopting an attitude which may

cause the utter wreck of all the hopes which lay on China have reposed in them. Only too soon will those who are now students be called away from the intellectual and not very difficult interests of the classroom to undertake the graver responsibilities of mature manhood in an age which more than any other age of times gone by demands a self-denial, self-restraint and perseverance which can only be exercised by those who have submitted themselves to discipline, strict and stern discipline during their formative years.

HER LADYSHIP.

Yesterday Lady Lugard was called upon to exercise one of those duties which a Governor's wife is expected to perform and which she can make pleasant or unpleasant not only to herself, but to other people. At the Diocesan Girls' School her Ladyship addressed the girls in terms which we think reflect the virtues of a very high type of mind. The gentle sympathy which she expressed towards the girl who had not passed the recent Oxford local examination, "because her time" (said her Ladyship), "had been wasted like her own by being ill" appeals to the heart of many others besides the one to whom it was addressed. Lady Lugard said some other words which come fittingly from the mouth of the wife of a soldier. She said "To be thoroughly efficient means a great many things. Industry, perseverance, energy." These words addressed to girls may be laid to heart by many others. They contain excellent advice given by a woman to women. But plenty of us men might do worse than think them over.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Hope Diamond is now being offered for sale in London, the price being £3,000.

TIFFIN table problems.—When a rubber shoe is put is quoted at 10% discount does it mean that people are giving "am away?"

A NATIVE gentleman has reported to the Police the loss of a gold platinum diamond ring, between Four Hill Road and Queen's Road.

THREE prominent English Conservative papers have declared in favour of the payment of Members of Parliament—the *Morning Post*, the *Standard*, and the *Observer*.

SIR Robert Bredon informed a Press representative in England that since his return from China he had tried to see Sir Edward Grey, but the latter would not see him.

JURORS are reminded from the Registrar's office that their attendance at the Supreme Court Criminal Sessions will not be required until Monday next at 10 o'clock.

FOR returning from banishment a native was awarded six months' hard labour and four hours' strokes at the Police Court this morning.

A CHINAMAN was fined \$5 or two weeks' "hard" Mr. E. R. Hallifax this morning for using abusive language towards an employee of the Gas Co yesterday morning.

A COOLIE was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of 83 catties of rice from the *Sai Tai Ok*.

A BAD shooting fatality took place in Ohmi Province, Japan, on Tuesday afternoon, when a man fired at a hare but hit his own daughter, aged six years. The child died shortly afterwards.

ACCORDING to *The Times* message to the *Osaka Asahi* dated the 1st instant, Japanese bonds have risen by 4 1/2 on the London stock exchange. Russian bonds are not in demand.

VISCOUNT Yerburgh, Governor-General of China, is expected to leave Tokyo early in December for his post. After seeing the New Year ushered in the Viceroy will return to the capital again before the Diet is opened in the middle of January.

AN Indian watchman employed by the Kowloon-Canton Railway was prosecuted by Mr. Walker for disobeying lawful orders and sleeping on duty at the Blackhead Point Station, his Worship imposed a fine of \$10 on the defendant.

NINE Chinese young men are about to undergo six months' training in all branches of the Austrian postal, telegraph and telephone services with a view, on returning home, to undertake the reorganisation of the Chinese postal service.

THE East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, has ordered the wharf of Lumsenier and Wald at Copenhagen to construct a large passenger and freight vessel for the coasting trade in the Far East, to be fitted (following the example of the Hamburg-American Line's new vessel) with Diesel motors.

A CHINESE employee of the Kowloon Docks appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on a charge of stealing a piece of brass weighing 1 1/2 lbs from the docks. The brass was found in the man's possession while leaving the docks. His Worship sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour and four hours' strokes.

Mr. Long, practising for the interport shoot, at Singapore, scored 105. Singapore was to have fired in the interport match on the 4th inst. but the weather put shooting out of the question. The Singapore team will consist of ten chosen from among the following:—Capt. Phillips, Sergt. Chater, Lieut. Song Ong Siang, Mr. Galistan, Sergt. Tan Chow Kim, Lieut. Kemp, Surgeon Captain Fowler, Mr. de Silva, Mr. W. Akford, Mr. Long, Q. M. S. Convey and Sergt. Naughton.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

IN A TYPHOON.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Kleist* encountered very heavy weather on her journey from Singapore to Hongkong. She was due to arrive here yesterday at daylight but did not make the port until 5 o'clock this morning.

Captain O. Pahnke reports that he had rough weather throughout the entire trip. Between Maclefield Bank and the Paracels the ship got into a typhoon which raged with great fierceness for several hours. By skilful management, however, the *Kleist* breasted the storm successfully until the typhoon had passed.

But she was not yet out of trouble, for from the Paracels she was beset with a north-easterly gale with heavy squalls and consequent high seas. On the voyage up, two Chinese firemen died, but this was in no way connected with the arrival which the *Kleist* passed through. She was richly adorned with salt crystals when she came into Harbour but otherwise was entirely undamaged.

The *Kleist* sails to-morrow at 6 a.m. for Shanghai and Japan ports.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

AERONAUTICS.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

In order not to be behind other nations, the Ministry of War has entrusted to the engineering officers of the First Division of the Army, the organisation of a School of Aeronautics and it is expected that the work of the school will be commenced at an early date.

RAILWAY REFORM.

H.E. Shan Yen-pai, Senior Vice-President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has decided to pay a visit to the Yellow River Bridge, of the Pe-han Railway, to inspect the damage recently caused by floods and to examine the repairs effected. His Excellency has also decided to travel over the Hainan-Kailang route in order to inspect the construction work that is going on there. It is expected that His Excellency will in the course of time visit the southern railways in order to make himself acquainted at first hand with the conditions obtaining on those lines.

THE ESTATES GENERAL.

As the representatives of the people are not satisfied with the granting of a Parliament at the end of three years they are staying in Peking until they receive authorisation from their respective Provincial Assemblies to return. They have been instructed by the Peking Authorities to leave the Capital but have not done so, except a few who were compelled to leave by the Board of Interior on account of the disconcerting way in which they had conducted themselves.

THE QUEUE—A SET-BACK.

On hearing that in Hongkong a number of Chinese has formed a Queue Society, the members of which have discarded their queues before the appointed date, the Prince Regent recently called the attention of the Grand Council to the fact that the question of discarding the queue had been discussed five times in the Council but no decision has yet been arrived at. The matter is to be postponed.

PREMATURE INTERFERENCE.

Owing to the proposals of the Yunnan authorities with regard to the granting of concessions to certain foreign syndicates, chiefly French, a number of mining students in the Government Mining Schools absented themselves from their classes a few days ago, and sent a protest to the Governor against the proposals to the authorities. The Governor at once issued a proclamation ordering them to return to their studies and refrain from interfering in official or political matters.

TWO MOTHERS.

This morning in the Summary Court Mr. Justice Hareland heard an action in which one Chan Tan Wa claimed a sum of \$332 from a clerk on the new railway in respect of goods sold and delivered. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant and said that his client was prepared to pay by instalment. He had two mothers and four children.

His Lordship—They always have large families to support in these cases. Judgment was given for payment at the rate of \$10 per month.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

To-morrow night will see the concluding performance of Harmston's Circus at Causeway Bay, when a wealth of amusement is assured to the public. Owing to one entry only being received for the amateur riding contest which was to have come off last night, the competition was postponed till to-morrow night, so that intending patrons can be certain of witnessing something fun to-morrow evening.

Mr. Geo. Turner, a well-known local gentleman, has also decided to emulate Mr. Wilden's daring entry into the tigers' cage, where a second informal dinner party is to be held in the none too congenial company of "8 tigers," who will act as the visitor's hosts. Madame Harmston-Love takes her benefit to-morrow night, so that the public should testify their appreciation of being provided with cheap, wholesome amusement in a tangible form by attending the performance in large numbers. The last matinee of the season will be given to-morrow afternoon, when a treat is in store for those "Kiddies" who will be fortunate enough to find their way into Harmston's.

To-night, a revolving-table contest takes place, when a handsome prize is promised to the competitor who shall succeed in standing on the table for the longest time.

WONG TOKO, a brick dealer of Peel Street, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning for the larceny of 2,335 bricks valued at \$30 on the 16th inst., from a brick and tile-merchant's establishment at 60, Queen's Road West. His Worship sentenced the thief to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' strokes.

THEFT BY PORTUGUESE YOUTHS.

SENTENCES AT THE MAGISTRACY.

The three Portuguese youths who were charged on Tuesday last with the alleged theft of various trinkets from eleven houses were brought up on remand before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning.

Mr. L. d'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Almada stated that in the first instance he was desired by those responsible for the boys, and having regard to the number of offences committed, that a severe sentence should be passed. But in view of the youth of the defendants, it would be useless to send them to goal. There being no reference to the House of Detention until such time as they could be sent away. As regarded the first defendant, as already remarked by him, Mr. d'Almada stated previously that he was not of a sound mind. The doctor had not been able to examine him again, but he would be able to come up there at 12 o'clock to examine the lad. As regarded the second boy, his mother was prepared to have him sent to South Africa or any other place. He also asked that he should be kept in custody unless arrangements could be made for sending him away.

The only thing he could say with regard to the third defendant was that his Worship could see for himself that he was quite a young lad, 13 years of age, and his mother had considerable trouble with him. She had seen Mr. J. R. Wood sometime ago with a view to sending him to the reformatory but nothing could be done. He thought that the youngsters should be put in the House of Detention until such time as they should be sent away. As regarded the question of whipping he did not think it would be advisable in respect of the younger boy, as his mother had given him to understand that he was suffering from weakness of the heart, but that would be a subject for medical examination. Mr. Almada then went on to say that the people in charge of the boys were willing to have them sent to prison but they thought it would do them no good and they would be worse when they were let out.

His Worship—Who is the leading spirit in the matter?
Mr. d'Almada—I don't know.
His Worship—Are they all equally to be blamed?
Mr. d'Almada—I haven't been instructed on this point, but I know for a fact that they spent the money which was obtained in respect of the articles in Ship Street.

His Worship (to defendants)—What have you all to say?

Defendants—Nothing.

His Worship decided to let the case stand over pending the receipt of Dr. Hareland's report in respect of the first defendant.

On resuming later in the morning, Mr. d'Almada produced a certificate from Dr. Hareland referring to the first defendant which read as follows:—

"I hereby certify that I have this day examined A. V. Gutierrez. He has always been a simple-minded lad easily led astray and weak-willed. He is not insane in any way but he is distinctly weak-minded, the result of congenital disease. His father, whom I attended in his last illness, was weak, too. I do not consider he can be considered medically responsible for any acts he may be persuaded to perform by others. His case belongs on the imbecile."

At this point Mr. d'Almada again asked his Worship not to send the defendants to prison, as it would do them no good.

His Worship said he could not do anything but to convict two of the defendants. As regarded the first defendant, he would remand him for another week, so as to enable a further medical examination. The second defendant would be sentenced to one month's hard labour and 12 strokes of the birch and the third defendant to receive 22 strokes and two weeks' hard labour.

In passing sentence his Worship remarked that he took into consideration the parents' promise to send the boys away and for that reason he had dealt with them leniently.

Mr. d'Almada—Yes, your Worship.

THE SHAW SOIT.

In adjusting the bill at this morning's Summary Court, the Magistrate, Mr. Justice F. A. Hareland, said, in reply to Mr. Reader Harris, that he would have to hold his above action over for another week, after which they would see how the appeal cases proceeded. There were over 200 cases pending.

Mr. Reader Harris—Before the Sessions commence?

His Lordship—Yes, I will see you in Chambers about it.

In this case J. T. Shaw, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, is suing the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., for a sum of \$7,250, being damages for injuries to a fan, a suit of clothes and a jacket, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants or their servants in knocking over a fan standing in the plaintiff's shop on 18 July. In the alternative, the plaintiff makes the claim as damages for trespass by defendants or their servants at the same time and place.

Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist appears for plaintiff and Mr. Jackson of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master represents the defendants.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below have been received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General:—

Manila, November 17, 7 p.m.
Cyclone or Typhoon over N. China Sea, filling up.

Manila, November 18th, to a.m.
Cyclone on typhoon Pacific Ocean halfway between the Carolines and the Philippines, filling up.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS AT MACAO.

RETENTION ADVOCATED.

Following the publication of the Decree at Macao by the Portuguese Republican Government in Lisbon, against all religious orders, and the expulsion from the Port, some dominions of the members of the Society of Jesus (more commonly known as the Jesuits), considerable feeling has been aroused against the usurpers of power in Lisbon and their hypocritical profession of religious tolerance in their public manifesto, to the world at large. The self-styled Mini-ter of State have elected themselves the arbiters of men's conscience and, while openly declaring that they would allow religious freedom in the land of immaculate justice have in the same breath denounced the Jesuit Fathers and are directing the prosecution and expulsion of all members of religious orders from the country.

The Governor of Macao has, it is understood, received the Decree and, according to the instructions contained therein, has to put it into execution, however repulsive such a measure might mean to His Excellency Senator Marques' personal feelings. That the Governor is for perfect freedom of conscience in the Colony under his administration is too well known a fact to need expatiating upon. That it is Excellency realises at its true worth the value of the educational establishment conducted by the Jesuit Fathers in the seminary known as the San Jose is also an equally admitted fact. And that the Governor himself is an admirer of the noble self-sacrifice of the devoted ladies who make their labour of love to care for and educate the waifs and strays of the Colony, his public utterances suffice to confirm the conviction held by all unbiased and fair-minded persons. The putting into effect of a mandate so repulsive to the nature of Governor Marques must, therefore, be an act of duty which none will envy him.

In the meantime, while the persecuted are awaiting definite orders to leave the colony bag and baggage, there are gentlemen who are endeavouring to stir Portuguese public spirit in Hongkong with a view to securing as wide support as possible in a proposed telegraphic representation to be addressed to the Minister for the colonies in Lisbon urging the revocation of the Decree in so far as the Colony of Macao is concerned. We understand that a circular is going the rounds among the Portuguese residents here inviting them to adhere to the movement, and that a meeting is called for at the Club Lusitano this afternoon to discuss this important question.

We heartily wish the promoters of so worthy a memorial as that in process of formulation every success. For if Macao needs one thing more than any other it certainly cannot do without the good ladies who minister to the wants and see with religious fervour to the moral and spiritual upbringing of the hundreds of children entrusted to their tender charge.

It will be a sad and reproach to a Government presuming to call itself civilised, after the expulsion of the nuns from Macao, that they are received with open arms in Chinese soil. We have sufficient confidence in the humane feelings of the Chinese officials to hold the belief that an institution like that conducted by the Sisters of Charity will be accorded a right hearty welcome at Canton or its immediate vicinity for the benefit of the Chinese themselves. Herein lies an opportunity ready to hand to the hundred and one Chinese gentlemen among us animated by a spirit of genuine philanthropy. Will none seize it?

THE S.S. "SOMALI."

ROUGH WEATHER MAY CAUSE PROBABLE DELAY.

The P. and O. steamer *Somali*, which was due to arrive here at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the South, has, we understand, experienced bad weather and will most probably not arrive in port until to-morrow afternoon. We have been asked to give this information with a view to reassuring our readers, who may naturally entertain fears on the subject.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

LAUNCH COXSWAIN FINED.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, this morning, Chou Sal, owner of cargo-boat "O. 912," prosecuted Lam Fat, master of the steam-launch *Omphale*, for disregarding the rules of the road on the 5th inst. Mr. Grist, from the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the complainant and Major Fisher, from the Army Service Corps, was for the defence.

Witnesses were called and his Worship convicted defendant on the ground that the latter did not reverse his engines soon enough. It was his duty to keep clear, and he did not do so. He was in an awkward position and should have reversed as soon as he saw how matters stood.

Defendant was fined \$15 or five weeks' imprisonment.

THE OLD STORY.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Hareland, an Indian named Neo was brought up on a summons for a debt of \$77 brought by Kala Singh. Defendant pleaded that he was only the caretaker but his Lordship pointed out that the only question at issue was whether or no he got money.

In the end the defendant admitted the receipt of the money and agreed to pay \$10 per month in repayment.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The matter of the salvage steamer *Proctor* reports that on the 15th inst. when towing the damaged German steamer *Lyd* a towline was broken, and when off Chuan Bay the sprang a leak. Every effort it was made to beach her and finally she sank in 5 fathoms of water near the entrance to Chuan Bay. Her masts, funnel and bridges are visible above water, and lie out of the track of all steamers.

RUBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.-Oct.
Allagar	3,600	8,555	29,037
Alor Pongau	2,628	12,157	4,850
Alma	1,100	1,100	1,100
Anglo Malay	59,162	46,118	1,100
Ayer Kuning	320	400	2,186
Ayer Molak	7,168	15,058	1,100
Ayer Panas	1,580	4,339	1,100
Balgownie	7,651	8,481	8,481
Batak Rabbt	1,370	3,835	1,100
Batang	4,123	19,307	1,100
Batu Caves	14,728	104,670	1,100
Batu Tiga	9,602	63,870	1,100
Berama	1,100	7,100	1,100
Bertam	10,350	83,893	1,100
Bilam	3,145	16,267	1,100
Brieh	1,675	5,891	1,100
Bukit Kajang	5,293	5,664	40,458
Bukit Rajah	36,311	308,965	1,100
Bukit Lintang	4,700	4,750	34,710
Bukit Timah	1,422	1,457	5,218
Bukit Ulu	612	1,635	1,100
Carey United	12,250	26,550	1,100
Castlefield	5,047	31,168	1,100
Changkat Serdang	3,142	2,955	29,544
Changkat Salak	2,157	2,157	9,461
Cheng	950	950	1,100
Cheng	15,455	15,260	109,317
Consolidated Malay	25,085	189,920	1,100
Caladonia	35,000	170,327	1,100
Chumor	1,100	1,100	1,100
Chersonese	2,385	10,630	1,100
Chota	500	500	1,100
Damansara	93,292	25,100	1,100
Damion	440	440	1,100
Edinburgh	6,700	8,000	6,950
Federated (Salang)	17,958	91,368	1,100
F.M.S. Rubber	24,745	41,862	1,100
Geelong	32,000	11,700	1,100
Glebeley	1,131	7,074	17,605
Glenahol	4,784	19,493	1,100
Golden Hope	9,180	52,821	1,100
Goldconda	18,073	104,416	1,100
Gula Kalumpung	10,700	33,800	1,100
Hal Koo	720	2,593	1,100
Harpender	12,000	57,930	1,100
Hartley	599	608	2,174
Heawood	1,168	6,561	1,100
High & Lowlands	43,173	37,843	1,100
Inch Kenneth	12,896	11,481	1,100
Indragiri	705	4,401	1,100
Jimb	100	100	1,100
Jugra	9,511	60,583	1,100
Jebong	21,880	33,850	186,250
Kapar Para	17,108	97,816	1,100
Kanunging	8,949	9,803	47,912
Kempsey	4,099	27,134	1,100
Kepong	4,700	5,150	31,639
Klebang	235	743	1,100
Kota Kling	670	50	4,098
Kuala Klang	3,181	15,593	1,100
Kuala	3,141	3,307	13,765
Krian Rub. Est.	3,870	47,000	29,554
Kuala Lumpur	49,216	401,236	1,100
Kuala Selangor	7,000	7,000	1,100
Laba	20,648	20,102	161,160
Ladang	3,097	281,837	1,100
Ledbury	10,313	84,532	1,100
Linggi	78,900	82,000	669,500
London Atlantic	18,678	117,789	1,100
Malaka Pinda	451	782	1,100
Malacca Plant	33,000	220,000	1,100
Mandak Tekong	470	720	1,414
Merton	2,278	11,072	1,100
Nay Serendak	732	732	1,100
New Singapore	65	2,120	1,100
North Hammock	7,408	4,018	1,100
Nova Scotia	17,500	83,405	1,100
Padaeng Jawa	910	910	1,100
Pajum	3,500	3,000	25,300
Pattaling	27,654	334,031	1,100
Pegoh	5,204	5,571	35,091
Pengkalan Durian	1,116	2,059	1,100
Perak Plant	13,241	98,888	1,100
Port Dickson	1,085	1,150	6,479
Radella	1,334	8,169	1,100
Rambis	1,488	6,858	1,100
Riba Rubber	6,679	47,716	1,100
Rubana	20,000	110,749	1,100
Ratanak	2,050	2,500	14,704
Riber Growers Assn.	4,009	3,977	35,430
St Helena	105	715	1,100
Sengat	6,415	9,200	63,371
Selaba	8,072	49,148	1,100
Sungai Choh	5,333	35,443	1,100
Sungai Kapar	4,656	120,257	1,100
Sundayoff	8,717	67,017	1,100
Seafeld	21,095	135,504	1,100
Selangor	20,218	237,799	1,100
Seremban	35,242	282,074	1,100
Sembawang	603	838	2,915
Semawang	8,316	46,508	1,100
Shalford	11,200	69,301	1,100
Sporo & Johore	13,654	89,245	1,100
Singapore Para	5,275	5,250	49,573
Stable Rubber	39,500	195,870	1,100
Sungai Salak	4,656	12,145	1,100
Sungai Way	37,851	37,851	1,100
Sungai Ulu	1,630	1,680	1,100
Sepat	879	879	1,100
Tambak	1,127	3,125	1,100
Tanjong Malim	900	3,150	1,100
Telik Anson	880	1,050	6,789
Tali Ayer	12,146	94,846	1,100
Tandagar	294	318	2,603
Tembelby	6,200	33,883	1,100
Telapang	450	520	2,311
Ulu Pandan	450	520	2,311
United Singapore	450	520	2,311
United Sumatra	450	520	2,311
Vallambrosa	33,700	101,400	1,100

(All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies.—Singapore Free Press.)

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

Basing.

London—Bank T.T.	10 7/16
Do. demand	10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	10 1/16
France—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
America—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
Germany—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
India T.T.	10 1/16
Do. demand	10 1/16
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
Singapore—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
Japan—Bank T.T.	10 1/16
Do. demand	10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 10 days' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1 month's sight	10 1/16
Do. 3 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 6 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 12 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 18 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 24 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 36 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 48 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 60 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 72 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 84 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 96 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 108 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 120 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 132 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 144 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 156 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 168 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 180 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 192 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 204 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 216 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 228 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 240 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 252 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 264 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 276 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 288 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 300 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 312 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 324 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 336 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 348 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 360 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 372 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 384 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 396 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 408 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 420 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 432 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 444 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 456 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 468 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 480 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 492 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 504 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 516 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 528 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 540 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 552 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 564 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 576 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 588 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 600 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 612 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 624 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 636 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 648 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 660 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 672 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 684 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 696 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 708 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 720 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 732 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 744 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 756 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 768 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 780 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 792 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 804 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 816 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 828 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 840 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 852 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 864 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 876 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 888 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 900 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 912 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 924 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 936 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 948 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 960 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 972 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 984 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 996 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1008 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1020 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1032 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1044 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1056 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1068 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1080 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1092 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1104 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1116 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1128 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1140 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1152 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1164 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1176 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1188 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1200 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1212 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1224 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1236 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1248 months' sight	10 1/16
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Do. 1272 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1284 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1296 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1308 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1320 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1332 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1344 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1356 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1368 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1380 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1392 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1404 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1416 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1428 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1440 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1452 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1464 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1476 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1488 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1500 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1512 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1524 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1536 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1548 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1560 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1572 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1584 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1596 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1608 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1620 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1632 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1644 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1656 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1668 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1680 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1692 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1704 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1716 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1728 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1740 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1752 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1764 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1776 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1788 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1800 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1812 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1824 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1836 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1848 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1860 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1872 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1884 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1896 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1908 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1920 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1932 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1944 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1956 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1968 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1980 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 1992 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2004 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2016 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2028 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2040 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2052 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2064 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2076 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2088 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2100 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2112 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2124 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2136 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2148 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2160 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2172 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2184 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2196 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2208 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2220 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2232 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2244 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2256 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2268 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2280 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2292 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2304 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2316 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2328 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2340 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2352 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2364 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2376 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2388 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2400 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2412 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2424 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2436 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2448 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2460 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2472 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2484 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2496 months' sight	10 1/16
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Do. 2700 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2712 months' sight	10 1/16
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Do. 2928 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2940 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2952 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2964 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2976 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 2988 months' sight	10 1/16
Do. 3000 months' sight	10 1/16

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. (Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.)

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$1,029.30	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/95 = \$22.45	5 %	\$80 sales \$86 10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,385	27	26	\$4,000 \$10,000 \$14,000	\$30.552	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$80 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	none	\$15 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	25	25	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$105.19	Final div. of 7 1/2 % for '09 making 15 % in all	5 %	\$110
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$187.084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909		\$85
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	17 7.57	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	1 1/2 %	\$195 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$4.406	\$0 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$425.218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$350 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$5.777	\$1 1/2 for 1906		\$84 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	11	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908		\$21 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	\$22.766	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for 30.6.10	1 1/2 %	\$314 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	25	25	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	17 537.83	\$6 1/2 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3.154		\$58
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$16,500,000	11	Final div. of 2 1/2 % per sh. (comp. 14) making in all 4 1/2 % per sh. for '09 & ad int. div. of 1 1/2 % per sh. on ac. for '10	5 %	\$2 1/2
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.59	A dividend of 7 1/2 % for '09 ending 30.6.10	5 %	\$23 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	11	A bonus of 5 % for '09 ending 30.6.10	5 %	\$14
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$8.090	\$5 for half year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$125 sales
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$13.843	\$3 1/2 for 1907		\$12
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$1.435	Final div. of 1 1/2 % for the year (pro making 15 % (coupon No. 15) First year	9 %	\$16 buyers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	11	\$1 per share (pro making 15 % (coupon No. 15) First year		\$16 buyers
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	11	\$1 per share (pro making 15 % (coupon No. 15) First year	5 %	\$64 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	1	1	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	11	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all \$ 4.15		\$30
Ducks, Wharves & Godowns.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$8.090	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08		\$9 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$26.847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$52 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.1910		\$49 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	115,570	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$10.85	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$1 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$120
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$9.222	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1910	7 %	\$105 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$4.314	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	15 %	\$107 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$24.00	\$1 1/2 for 1909	8 %	\$124 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$97
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$70
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	7 %	\$100
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$7 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	6 %	\$120
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	8 1/2 %	\$59 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	\$100
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09		\$41
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	10 %	\$10
Loos-hong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	10 1/2 %	\$10
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	8,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	17 %	\$10
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$4.40	\$1 1/2 per share for 1909		\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	6 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910		\$10 sellers
Do. Do. Special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910		\$10 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1910	10 %	\$7 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	7 %	\$74 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	10 %	\$34
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	12 %	\$12 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	6 %	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	6 %	\$10 sellers
Hongkong Kowloon Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	9 %	\$10 sellers
Manitoba Land & Building Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	5 %	\$10
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	5 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09		\$8
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	No dividend this year		\$10 1/2 b.
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	First year		\$36 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	None	8 %	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31st May 1910	8 %	\$25 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	8 %	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 per ordinary sh. for year ending 31.12.09	5 %	\$14 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09	5 %	\$9 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.09		\$64 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$11,000,000	\$11.75	None		\$2 buyers

Hotel.

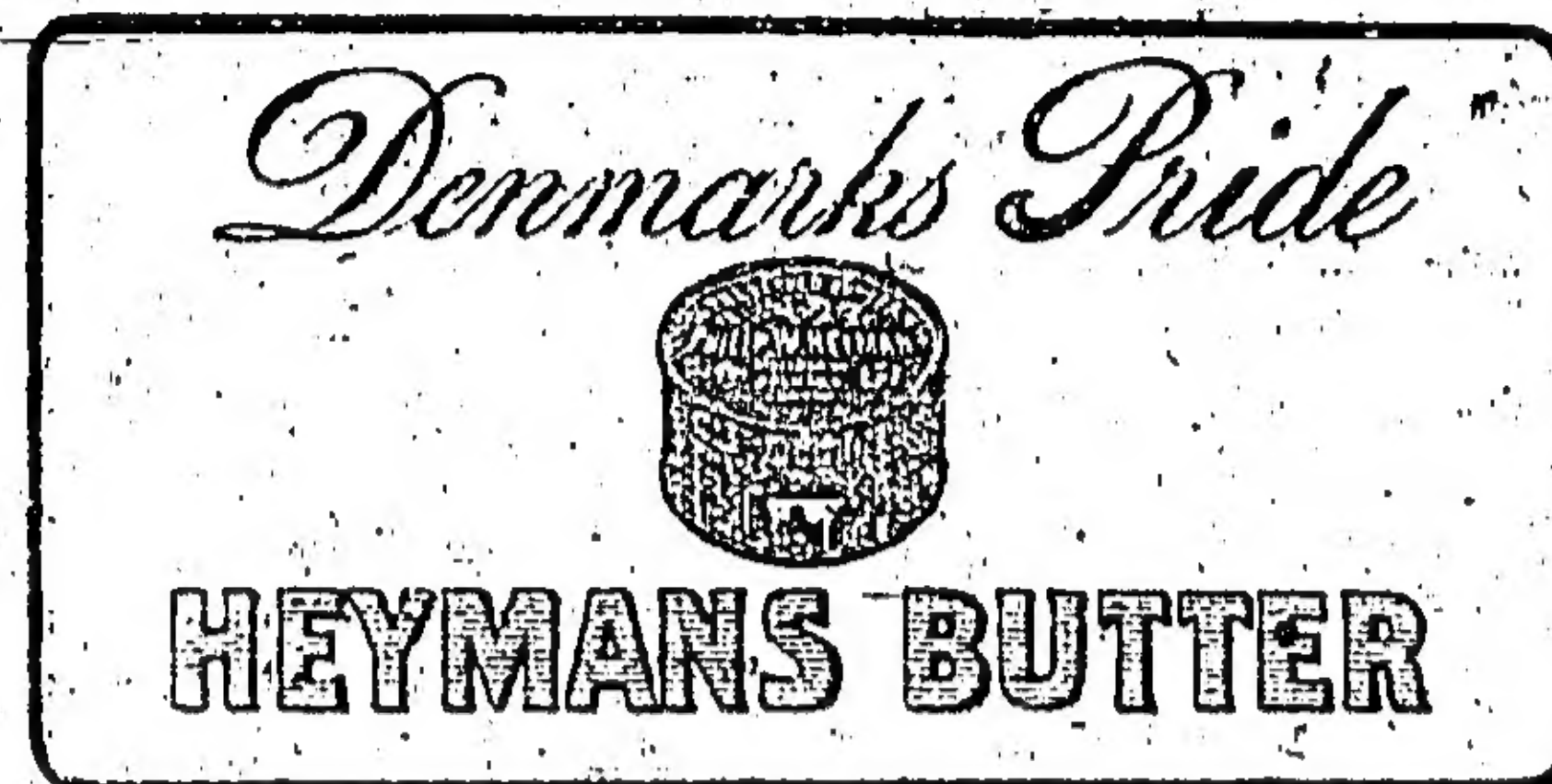
ROLLER SKATING RINK
AT THE
BELLE VIEW HOTEL.SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
Telephone No. 987.

DAILY SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 25 cents; and 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents.
Season Tickets \$1 each per month.
Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or private Verandahs.
Meals a la carte at all hours.
Dining Rooms can be reserved by application to the Manager.
A String Band will play every WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1910.

Intimations



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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